

## Peres wants £14b. for 5-years

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (R). — Defence Minister Shimon Peres said today Israel would spend £14,000 million on a defence over the next five years. He told the commercial Club here that half would go on arms and the rest on the deployment of a new defence and security setup.

Referring to the election of Mr. Jimmy Carter the next president of the United States, he said Israel should make clear to the incoming administration its demand for defensible borders.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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TODAY'S NEWS:  
FRENCH CHEESES,  
JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS

## Syrian forces in Lebanon placed at disposal of Sarkis

UT, Nov. 5 (AFP). — Syria has placed its troops in Lebanon at the disposal of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Syrian Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam announced in Damascus today. He said the decision concerned all the 20,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon.

They will be part of the Arab League peace-keeping force today, Mr. Khaddam specified.

Deployment of the proposed strong Arab peace force will be awaited on the 16th day of renewed shelling of Beirut districts.

Brig. Haj, a 49-year-old Sunni Moslem, is a high-ranking Lebanese officer and military councillor to the head of state, the newspaper said.

Brig. Haj will be aided by two other high-ranking Lebanese officers, Brig. Moussa Kanaan and Col. Antoine Lahd, it said.

The general staff will act in liaison with the four-power committee representing Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and Syria, which the Cairo summit appointed to supervise observance of the 1969 Cairo agreement, providing for Palestinian presence in Lebanon, the newspaper added.

Al Nahar said that the dissuasion force will be provided with an "enormous" amount of equipment, mostly from Saudi Arabia.

It will arrive in Lebanon at the beginning of next week and will include 1,000 Saudi soldiers, 500 from the United Arab Emirates and 500 from the two Yemens, it said.

Meanwhile, rightwing and leftwing radios reported that residential quarters in the east and west of the capital were heavily shelled overnight for the second time since the ceasefire came into force.

opening of the Beirut-Triad will complete the plan, radio said Mr. Gemayel, left of the Phalangist Party, and Jamoun, leader of the National Liberal Party, accepted the receiving "concrete guarantee" that the force would withdraw from rightwing-controlled areas as soon as security had been restored and at the request of President Sarkis.

at-Le Jour newspaper today said that President Sarkis, given supreme command of the peace-keeping force by the full-scale Arab summit in Cairo on Oct. 25, had delegated "technical" command of the force to Col. Ahmad Al Haj, who will become a brigadier.

WINNING SMILES — President-elect Jimmy Carter (left) and Vice President-elect Walter Mondale break into broad smiles just after Mr. Mondale's arrival at the Carter home in Plains Georgia Thursday. The two then met in private for several hours before Mr. Carter gave his news conference. (AP wirephoto).

## Smith will settle with black moderates if conference fails

SALISBURY, Nov. 5 (Agencies). — Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that the Geneva talks on Rhodesia could still succeed -- but if they failed he would try to reach a settlement with moderate black leaders in the white-ruled territory.

Addressing a packed press conference one day after his return from Geneva, Mr. Smith said: "I think there is still a chance" of success at the conference on forming an interim government to pave the way for African rule within two years.

"I believe there is a will on the part of the major countries of the free world to ensure that this exercise succeeds, that we can bring peace to Southern Africa and thus ensure that we prevent Russian imperialism from further encroachment in Southern Africa."

"I'm not suggesting that we immediately implement all of the

proposals which are now before us," he said. "I'm suggesting that we have then got to get together with moderate black Rhodesian opinion and decide on what we jointly think is the best way to proceed."

The two-hour plenary session, the third since the conference began eight days ago, did not narrow the gap between the four African nationalist delegations and the white Rhodesians, delegation heads said.

In a related development, a senior U.S. State Department official is expected in Dar Es Salaam tonight for a meeting with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere on the Geneva conference.

American officials said Mr. John Reinhardt, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, will fly from Lusaka, where he had discussions with President Kaunda of Zambia.

He will then return to Washington to brief Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

This meeting will take place before the five "front line" African States -- Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana -- consult in Dar Es Salaam tomorrow amid mounting tension after Rhodesian raids into Mozambique earlier this week. The meeting is also expected to discuss the slow-moving Geneva conference.

## Carter pledges departure from Kissinger's major power bloc politics

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (R). — President-elect Jimmy Carter said in an interview published today that his administration would try to get away from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's power politics and strive for a new world order. Dr. Kissinger's policies were inclined "to divide the world into two major power blocs and almost force nations around the world to take a stand," he said in Time magazine.

"What I'll do is to try to get away from that position and deal with nations on an individual basis as far as what is best for their own people."

Mr. Carter gave the interview on the understanding it would be published after the election.

One of his first priorities, he said, would be to bring together his foreign policy advisors and congressional leaders to develop a joint understanding on foreign policy goals.

Calling this "a drastic departure from what exists now," he criticized Dr. Kissinger for allowing Congress to become involved in the decision-making process only "when it was politically expedient for him to do so."

He added he was strongly in favour of majority rule for Rhodesia and South Africa and, "I plan to let that be known to the world."

On the domestic front, he said he planned to begin formulating a framework for voluntary wage and price restraints in cooperation with business and labour leaders.

He said he planned to start work immediately with Congressional, business and labour leaders "on rapidly expanding job opportunities, particularly in those areas which require minimum federal funding."

The housing area in particular is one which "cries out to be revitalised."

The Georgia Democrat said he hoped to formulate between now and the end of the year "a fairly comprehensive approach toward transportation and energy and welfare reforms."

Mr. Carter also told reporters last night that he plans to keep his distance from Washington in the transitional period before he succeeds President Ford on Jan. 20.

Giving his first press conference since his election win on Tuesday, he said he would stay in his home town of Plains and make only occasional visits to the capital.

He said at the press conference that he intended to be "very aggressive in keeping my promises to the American people."

He said his election win, although narrow, showed that he had a broad base of support, and added: "I don't feel timid or cautious or reticent about being aggressive..."

Mr. Carter proposed a novel way of choosing his cabinet. He said he wanted candidates for the

top jobs, such as secretary of state and defence secretary, to join his policy advisory groups so that he could work with them and get to know them before he made his final selection.

On foreign policy, Mr. Carter said he would not be making any major commitments until he had studied the current status of the Ford administration's policies.

He hoped to have a two-day session with foreign policy leaders, "perhaps with those in the present administration" within the next few weeks.

He said that meeting would be an appropriate time for him to state that there would obviously be continuity in U.S. foreign policy.

He said he realised that some people in foreign governments had expressed concern about U.S. policy during the transition period. He would ask the Central Intelligence Agency for reports on overseas reaction to his election, he said.

Asked specifically about the possibility that oil-producing countries might raise oil prices, Mr. Carter said that an increase would be a very serious blow to oil-consuming nations.

But he stressed that Mr. Ford would be responsible for deciding whether to launch any diplomatic initiatives to try to stave off an oil price increase -- which may be announced after an Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting next month.

Mr. Carter said he would spend most of next week at an island off the coast of Georgia, going over briefs prepared by his advisors.

The documents included an analysis of each government department and next year's budget, as well as "a best assessment of the time schedule of the promises I made during the campaign," he said.

He said it was too early to say which major programme -- such as health care, welfare reform, government reorganisation, energy policy or tax reform -- he would act on first.

Mr. Carter's aides have discussed cutting taxation by \$10 billion to stimulate the US economy, and he said a tax cut was a very strong possibility unless economic performance improved.

In Moscow, Tass news agency reported that Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has sent Mr. Carter a message of congratulations expressing the hope that Soviet-American relations would continue to improve.

## Crown Prince to visit U.K.

AMMAN (JNA). — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat will pay an official visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British government, an official communique issued by the Royal Hashemite Court said Friday. (The date of said visit was not disclosed by the Jordan News Agency).

During his stay in the British capital Crown Prince Hassan will discuss Euro-Arab economic and technical cooperation and means to boost it. He will also meet with a number of British officials to discuss the development of bilateral relations.

The Crown Prince will be accompanied by a team of public and private sector officials.

## British by-election losses leave Callaghan clinging to power

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AFP). — Britain's economic and financial crisis was today transformed into near political disaster for the Labour government of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The opposition Conservative Party easily won two of three previously Labour-held seats -- Workington and Walsall -- for which by-elections were held yesterday.

Labour only held on to the third, Newcastle Central, with a drastically reduced majority.

These results show an average swing to the Conservatives of more than 17 per cent compared with the October 1974 general election.

At Walsall, Labour's 16,000 majority in the November 1974 general election was turned into a 4,400 Conservative majority.

The seat fell vacant when former Labour Minister John Stonehouse resigned from parliament after he was jailed for fraud earlier this year.

The swing appeared to support forecasts that the opposition would have an easy victory in a general election held in the present climate of discontent.

This is another reason why Mr. Callaghan is more strongly opposed than ever to going to the country and is clinging to power by trying to govern with an increasingly fragile majority in the House of Commons.

On paper the Labour Party now has seven seats fewer than all other parties taken together.

It is certain that the economic situation, continued high-level inflation, record unemployment and the collapse of the pound together with the attendant humiliation for Britain were the main reasons for the Labour Party's setbacks in yesterday's by-elections.

## Egypt, Bulgaria stress PLO participation in Geneva

CAIRO, Nov. 5 (R). — Egypt and Bulgaria tonight stressed the need for the urgent reconvening of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) taking part from the start on an equal footing with other parties, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency said this was contained in a joint communique issued in Sofia after a three-day visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi for talks with Bulgarian officials.

The communique also denounced Israel's policy and "its practice of oppressive measures in the occupied Arab territories which constitute a flagrant violation of international law and Israel's commitment under the Geneva convention," the agency said.

A just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis should be based on full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the achievement of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish a state" the agency quoted.

## Fahmi flies to Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (R). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi arrived here today from Bulgaria for a three-day visit with a message from President Anwar Sadat for President Tito which he said dealt with the Middle East.

Mr. Fahmi conferred in Bulgaria with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in what observers saw as an attempt to heal the wounds left by Egypt's termination of a friendship treaty between their countries last March.

Egyptian officials, at the airport to meet Mr. Fahmi, were asked whether President Sadat would eventually meet Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev. They replied that he might, but did not specify when or where.

Mr. Brezhnev is to visit Yugoslavia in mid-November but observers considered it unlikely this would be the occasion for a meeting with Mr. Sadat. However, there was speculation that President Tito might mediate.

A Soviet-Egyptian joint communique issued in Cairo at the end

of talks in Bulgaria called for an early resumption of the Middle East Geneva Conference, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The fact that the talks were held in the first place and the number of hours spent in discussion, were a "positive indication", Mr. Fahmi said.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said the question of whether Belgrade would act as a go-between was interesting, but declined to elaborate.

Mr. Fahmi is to hand Mr. Sadat's message to Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic, who will pass it on to President Tito. The 84-year-old Yugoslav leader was outside Belgrade today, in a mountain hunting lodge, and Mr. Fahmi was not expected to meet him.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Milos Minic met the Egyptian minister at the airport and will have talks with him on topics including the Middle East, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Similar discussions will take place with Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic.



EGYPTIAN-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT? — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi (right) appears in humour as he listens to his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, make a point during a final meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria Thursday. (AP wirephoto).



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## Knock, knock

Few people can twist things around and cloud things up as well and as consistently as a Zionist can, and two such people came through with stellar performances this week. It is worth mentioning them to keep tabs on the ways in which Zionism is unable to come to terms with reality.

At the United Nations two days ago, Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog told the Security Council that the current debate called for by Egypt to discuss the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories is the result of "internecine inter-Arab struggles" and "a game of one-upmanship." Former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, in a television interview in Israel, said for his part this week that the Israeli government should talk to the PLO to help the Palestinians achieve their "national expression" within Syria and Jordan. He said that the way to reach a political settlement is to "meet and speak with your enemy."

Both of these men, in their own way, are trying to sound good by talking about one thing or another that has nothing to do with the reason they had to talk up in the first place, i.e. the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. The disturbing thing is that their statements sound nice, and are swallowed hook, line and sinker throughout the Western world. The more disturbing thing is that this kind of talk only complicates the search for a settlement between the Israelis and the Arabs by propagating ideas and concepts that are designed only to cloud the air and confuse the issues that separate the two people.

We have made it a policy at the Jordan Times to publish these and other similar remarks by Israeli leaders, by the same rationale that Mr. Dayan mentions, that only by knowing the enemy can one meet him half way to resolve a dispute. But what are these men saying? Mr. Dayan's idea of talking to the PLO is a good one; but to discuss what? National expression for the Palestinians in Syria and Jordan? Why not in southern France, where the weather in winter is less harsh, or in southern California, where Disneyland would be pleasant entertainment for those idle hours when the Palestinians are not busy with their nation's expression?

What Mr. Dayan is doing is a very old and very clever Zionist trick. He says, (a) we should talk to the PLO to make peace; and everybody says, aha! a great idea! let there be peace! And then he goes on to say in the same breath, when the listener is passionately waiting for the instructions on how one arrives at peace, that (b) the talks with the PLO should be about helping the Palestinians find their national expression in Syria and Jordan. And the listener, having found that (a) sounds good, decides that (b) therefore must also make sense. Of course, (b) is a load of nonsense, but nonsense that sounds constructive and well intentioned, and is therefore swallowed. In other words, it is good propaganda; but it is also a pathetic way to make people think that the whole problem in the Middle East is the fact that the Palestinians cannot find their national expression in Syria and Jordan. The real problem, of course, is that the Palestinians have to have their national expression in their own nation, which is Palestine, and not in Syria or Jordan or southern France, and the obstacle to this are the Israelis. It would sound kind of foolish for Mr. Dayan to say that the Palestinians should be settled in Great Britain or Peru, so he doesn't say this. But by mentioning Syria and Jordan, instead of Great Britain and Peru, he is applying the same convoluted logic, and trying to shed the blame that Israel bears for the fact that the Palestinians have not been allowed to express their nationalistic aspirations and rights within their own homes and their own country, which is Palestine, and nowhere else.

The talk of Ambassador Herzog is another twist of the same Zionist method. He likes to point out to the Security Council that a meeting to discuss Israeli actions in occupied Arab lands is simply a reflection of the fact that the Arabs are arguing with each other, and that they need to call Security Council meetings to score points against one another. In fact, this could very well be true. It is also true that Arabs have often fought and killed each other, as is happening in Lebanon these days. But what does this have to do with the way Israel is acting in the occupied areas? What does this have to do with the fact that Israel keeps setting up more and more settlements throughout the West Bank and Gaza and the Golan Heights, and when the Arab natives protest, sends out the army to shoot a few Arabs dead?

If the Security Council is ever called upon to discuss inter-Arab disputes, then Mr. Herzog can put in his few cents worth. But if the council is discussing Israeli actions in the West Bank, it would be nice if he stuck to the topic. Once again, the Zionist play is to say something that sounds reasonable and then exploit your audience's attentiveness by slipping in something that is totally irrelevant to the topic at hand. So Ambassador Herzog says, (a) the Arabs are fighting each other, and everybody looks at Lebanon and nods sadly. Then he says, (b) the Israelis should have the West Bank because the Israelis are nice guys, and everybody, still nodding sadly, thinks that if (a) is true then (b) must also be true. Of course, (b) has nothing to do with (a), and Mr. Herzog's technique is no more valid than were he to say that the Arabs are fighting each other and therefore they must not be able to cook hamburgers very well. Hamburgers and inter-Arab disputes have nothing to do with one another, any more than do inter-Arab disputes and the way Israel is carrying out its occupation of Arab territories.

This is how Zionism works, and it works successfully in large part because it feeds upon the fertile soil of ignorance about Palestine throughout the Western world.

What would be the reaction in America and Europe if we were to suggest that the Jewish people find their national expression in New Jersey or Manchester or Lyons? And what would be the reaction if we were to suggest -- the following is a suggestion -- that both the Jewish people and the Palestinian people be allowed to achieve their national expression within Palestine?

If we set aside for a moment the hamburgers and Disneyland and southern France, we are left with a very good idea. But good ideas are the things that Israel fears, because good ideas based on truth and justice and compromise are the things that will eventually knock down the Zionist house of cards.

## Economists' Association to attend Khartoum meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The Economists' Association will participate in the 7th conference of the Arab Economists Federation to be held in Khartoum Dec. 7.

The five-day conference will discuss nutrition in the Arab world, the means to increase agricultural production and ways to achieve Arab agricultural integration, the Secretary General of the Jordanian Economists Association, Dr. Ussama Al Azab, said Friday.

The conference will also outline the relation between the Arab Economists Associations and the Arab Economic Unity Council and the various other regional economic organizations. Dr. Al Azab added.

Jordanian economists have been asked to prepare economic studies and research papers for discussion

at the conference, he said, and the composition of the Jordanian delegation will be formed by those who will present these studies.

The delegation will explain to the conferees the incentives and possibilities available for Arab investments in Jordanian development projects.

Dr. Al Azab has received an invitation from the Iraqi Minister of Finance and Secretary General of the Arab Economists Federation, Dr. Fawzi Al Qaisi, Thursday, to participate in the seminar to be organized by the federation in Baghdad Nov. 20.

The seminar will deal with energy resources and development in the Arab world.

## Labour Ministry to attend conference

AMMAN (JNA). — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Naji Abdul Aziz, Friday left for Cairo to represent Jordan at the meeting convened there to unify Arab labour legislation terminology.

The uniform use by all Arab countries of the same labour terminology will simplify the conclusion of bilateral labour agreements, Mr. Abdul Aziz said Friday. The meeting implements the resolutions taken by the conference of Arab Labour ministers last year in Alexandria.

The weeklong meeting, to be held at the Arab League seat in Cairo, starts Saturday.

## Press Syndicate discusses housing

AMMAN (JNA). — The Press Syndicate held a meeting here Friday morning to discuss means to improve working and living conditions of journalists and decide on how to implement the syndicate's second housing project.

The conferees approved the setting-up of a follow-up committee to carry the implementation of the project according to the resolutions which are to be adopted for that purpose by the syndicate.

Presided over by the President of the Press Syndicate, Mr. Sulaiman Arar, the meeting was attended by members of the syndicate's General Assembly representing the different newspapers and news agencies.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "Joint Responsibility" Al Rai Friday said that the initiative taken by Premier Mudar Badran's Cabinet to meet directly with the citizens and listen to their demands on the spot has become a commendable tradition not merely because of the Cabinet going to a governorate and talking to the people but also as a procedure which proved its utility and effectiveness in shortening time and routine work for the implementation of any issue or project.

After Irbid and Ma'an, the Cabinet yesterday met in Karak where it got acquainted with the life conditions and problems of the people there, and what solutions were needed in the fields of public services, education, health, agriculture and industrial production, Al Rai pointed out.

The prime minister, the paper

adds, spoke clearly and frankly with the people of the Karak Governorate as he had always done in his previous meetings. He understood their demands and was quick to respond.

The Cabinet decided to allocate the necessary amounts needed for most of the proposed projects, and for the remedy of deficiencies in schools, municipalities and rural councils which the governor of Karak put forward in the name of the people and of the specialised government departments there.

Al Dustour says the latest sudden escalation of fighting in Lebanon, which led to the deterioration of the situation, has come about prior to the expected arrival there of the Arab deterrent force at any moment. The paper quotes some Lebanese quarters as attributing the renewal of fighting to the delay in the dispatch of the deterrent force.

Al Dustour thinks the deterioration of the situation sufficiently justifies President Sarkis' adoption of the military solution for ending the Lebanese tragedy. It says the president might even have already taken a decision pending the arrival of the deterrent force when he will order them to carry out his decision according to a plan he had drawn out before.

Al Dustour reminds readers that the recent developments in the United States and the necessity of the Arabs getting ready to meet future exigencies and challenges do not leave ample time to justify allowing the Lebanese tragedy to drag on, let alone to escalate.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U. S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U. K. sterling	538.0	540.0
Swiss franc	136.6	136.8
German mark	138.2	139.0
French franc	66.9	67.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	38.5	38.7
Syrian pound	82.2	82.5
Lebanese pound	118.3	121.2
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.0
Iraqi dinar	958.0	968.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1167.0	1173.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.0	85.0
Libyan dinar	730.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	483.0	492.0

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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## Jerusalem's Arab mayor reports to UNESCO Thus Israel violates the Holy City-I

**Editor's note:** One of the topics being discussed this month at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Nairobi is the question of illegal and controversial Israeli acts in the occupied Arab territories. Two years ago, at UNESCO's last General Conference, action spearheaded by Arab and Islamic states denied Israel membership in UNESCO's European group, effectively cutting it off from UNESCO activities and privileges. The action was taken largely because of continued Israeli activities throughout the occupied areas, especially extensive underground tunnelling and digging in Jerusalem that the Israelis say purely "archaeological" in nature and purpose. The subject is being discussed again at the Nairobi conference, and for the purpose of stimulating proper and accurate discussion on the topic, the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, His Excellency Rouhi El Khatib, has submitted to the UNESCO General Conference a lengthy memorandum outlining the specific Israeli acts that are seen by the Arabs as being objectionable, illegal and provocative. The following is the first part of an unofficial summary translation of the memorandum made by the Jordan Times. It is hoped that a review of these and other Israeli actions throughout the occupied territories, particularly in Jerusalem, will help our readers decide for themselves the propriety of Israel's conduct.

Report by the Mayor of Jerusalem, Rouhi El Khatib, on Israeli aggression aimed at changing the features of the city of Jerusalem in violation of United Nations and UNESCO decisions.

### FOREWORD

In view of the forthcoming 19th session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in Nairobi, Kenya on Oct. 26, 1976, I thought to submit to the conference, in the name of the Jerusalem municipality, new examples of the Israeli military occupation authorities' aggression aimed at changing the features of Jerusalem in contravention of the organisation's resolutions, particularly the latest adopted at the 18th UNESCO session in Paris on Nov. 15, 1974.

These documents form a series of memoranda issued by the Jerusalem municipality in the aftermath of the aggressions, and distributed to authoritative quarters for information, through local and Arab press. By compiling in a brochure the new examples of continued Israeli aggression aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, the municipality hopes that the conference delegations, especially the representatives of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries, may find in it elements of documented facts that will help them to reach historic decisions for the protection of the holy city from the trespasses of the military occupation state of Israel, and for the preservation of UNESCO's prestige.

Amman, Oct. 9, 1976  
(Sgd) Rouhi El Khatib,  
Mayor of Jerusalem.

Amman, Oct. 8, 1976  
Continuous Israeli change in the status of Jerusalem and its transformation into a fortress-like city.

At a time when the Israeli aggressions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem were being debated at the UNESCO general conference, the Israeli military major chink in the wall with a ho-

community and flouting of its resolutions, insolently boasting before world opinion, in the name of their spokesmen and press, of what they achieved in their designs aimed at the Judaisation of the Holy City, unheeding to the debates which were taking place at the time by continuing to impose their will by force and confront world opinion by a fait accompli.

In the same week as the UNESCO resolution was issued, on Nov. 15, 1974 condemning Israel's attitude, which contradicts the objectives sought by the organisation's convention by its (Israel's) constant policy of changing the features of Jerusalem following its illegal occupation of the city, and to be exact on Nov. 8, 1974, the Israeli English-language newspaper, the Jerusalem Post, a semi-official organ of the Israeli government, published its weekly supplement of the same edition, a press report supported by maps and pictures under the heading: "On Building a Fortress Jerusalem".

In this report the Israeli journalist Abraham Rabinovich has unveiled the Israeli government's designs, after its occupation of the second part of Jerusalem in June 1967, to change the features of the Holy City in stages. He highlighted the steps already implemented and those being currently executed, drawing his information from the Israeli Housing Ministry.

The following is an extract from the said supplement of the Jerusalem Post.

"A century after residents of the Jewish quarter first ventured to build homes outside the walls of the Old City (of Jerusalem), a friendly new city wall is taking visible shape around Jerusalem -- a ring of massive housing developments girding the city in a giant arc. Despite its residential character, this new wall is not far removed from the old city."

"This month, the Housing Ministry announced plans to fill in a major chink in the wall with a ho-

using development for 25,000-ger Arab sites.

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President



# Soviet T.V. highlights good, bad and ugly sides of U.S. society

MOSCOW, (CSM). — Nine of the least livable cities on earth are in the United States, filled with beggars, sad-faced blacks, pollution, squalor, racism, violence, despair.

Yet the same nine cities also contain much that is impressive — the skylines of New York and San Francisco, the highways of California, Disneyland in Los Angeles, Chicago's Loop, Atlanta's Peachtree Street, jazz in New Orleans, Washington's marble monuments, the heritage of Philadelphia and Boston.

Those contradictory impressions emerged in a remarkable, month-long television series just shown to Soviet television viewers in all regions of the country.

The negative impression was explicit, stated over and over again by commentator Valentin Zorin, a specialist on the United States who narrated and directed the series. The camera often barked him up, dwelling for long moments on the worst in American cities today.

The positive impressions were implicit in many of the scenes the camera chose. In fact, if Soviet viewers had turned off the sound and just watched the screen, they would have seen some of the best of city life, including well-dressed people, bustle, energy, harbours, statues, affluence.

The overall impression was ne-

gative, no doubt about that, said one Western observer familiar with Soviet television. But the contrast between what was shown was often striking.

While some segments were more critical than others, the overall tone was milder than in similar programmes in the past.

Some Western analysts speculated that Mr. Zorin may indeed have been torn somewhat between the good and the bad in what he saw as he visited each city. Soviet authorities, thought certain to have approved the content of every programme in detail, might also have been trying to observe some of the spirit of détente in the U.S. bicentennial year while still abiding by their own ideological rules.

The strongest criticism was reserved for New York and San Francisco, both called symbols of urban ills and of capitalism. Philadelphia was treated less harshly. The criticisms of racism, exploitative businessmen, and the rich-poor contrasts common to all the 30-45 minute programmes were left to the end.

A programme on Philadelphia shown last year was much more negative throughout, those who watched it say.

"We tried to show the U.S. as it is, with all its problems, achievements, and difficulties," Mr.



Zorin told the official news agency Tass.

Themes running through all nine programmes include:

— That Americans are not happy. Has money made the Americans happy, confident in their future, Mr. Zorin asks at the close of the final programme, the New

York skyline behind him. No, money cannot be a substitute for great ideals and noble goals. The only references to Vietnam and Watergate were in the segment on Washington, D.C.

— That capitalism's inherent contradictions mean that the wealthy exploit the workers and co-

ntrol both sinister networks of banks and the entertainment business, including pornography.

— That Soviet maths texts are to be found at Harvard, Soviet freighters in San Francisco, Soviet books in New York. Message: Moscow is winning the battle of ideas.

— That John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King were killed by conspirators and that investigations need reopening.

— That blacks everywhere are downtrodden and desperate. No mention is made anywhere of any progress towards desegregation.

Some comments are needed here.

SAN FRANCISCO: Critical words but lovely scenes on the screen. Mr. Zorin was very critical of the way he said Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Mexican, and black minorities were segregated. Views of Alcatraz made the point that prisons are for the poor. The Patricia Hearst case showed that the wealthy who planted a breeze have invested a hurricane.

CALIFORNIA STATE: Spectacular scenes of Disneyland, the Pacific coastline, and Los Angeles. Roads were good but Mr. Zorin said the energy crisis, caused by anarchy and profit-seeking, had forced Americans to drive smaller cars on them. Hollywood was mass-produced obscenity.

NEW ORLEANS: The great-grandchildren of slaves still lived in poverty and hopelessness. In a long excerpt on the Jim Garrison case against Clay Shaw on charges connected with the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Mr. Zorin made it clear he sided with Garrison against Shaw, who was acquitted.

CHICAGO: Contrasts between the affluent Loop and North Shore and the black South Side were emphasised in a film entitled "Smoke Over Chicago". There were long scenes of blacks, slums, debris.

ATLANTA: The business boom, Mr. Zorin explained, was due to exploitation of blacks in factories. Coca-Cola headquarters were equated with the bribery and industrial espionage of U.S. big business.

WASHINGTON: Tourist and historical sites were shown as Mr. Zorin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt for U.S.-Soviet cooperation criticised Harry Truman for starting the cold war, said Dwight Eisenhower was suited more for the military than for the White House, lauded John F. Kennedy whose efforts towards détente cost him dearly, and said Lyndon Johnson discredited his reputation with Vietnam.

The only references to Richard Nixon were the 1972 summit with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and a brief mention of Watergate and the resignation. Gerald Ford was hardly mentioned.

NEW YORK: The camera showed beggars on the streets, slums, and grim policemen very few moments. Garbage, pollution, and unemployment lines followed in quick succession. A rear view of the Statue of Liberty was accompanied by Mr. Zorin saying freedom and the torch have turned their back on the nation.

PHILADELPHIA: Racism and poverty were mentioned but not at length.

BOSTON: A firmly critical view of a city whose historic anti-colonial streets now are covered in blood from anti-busing riots. The protests were led by the bourgeoisie, said Mr. Zorin, who ignored the key role of blue-collar areas such as South Boston and Hyde Park. John Kennedy was again praised. Harvard was the training ground for the elite.

Filler: The smallest known sponge is the widely distributed Leucosolenia blanca, which measures 3 mm (0.11 in) in height when fully grown.

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7.30 News bulletin	4.00	Old favourites
7.40 Morning melodies	4.30	Easy listening
8.00 Music	5.00	Jordan weekly
10.00 Listener's choice	5.30	Pop session (Part III)
11.00 Date with a star	6.00	News summary
11.30 Catch the word	6.03	Classical show case
11.45 Pop session (Part I)	6.30	Is weekly
1.00 News summary	7.00	News bulletin
1.03 Pop session (Part II)	7.10	Music
2.00 News bulletin	7.30	Sign off
2.15 Radio magazine		

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors :	Farabi (30055)
Amman	Irbid
Jamil Zuhdi Maraka (37824)	Awda
Yussef Hourani (25478)	Zarga
Irbid	Dalal
Mustafa Hijawi	Tariq
Mohammad Shara'	
Pharmacies :	Taxis :
Amman	Shmeissani (61612)
Jabal Hussein (38410)	Neel (44433)
Hindi (24422)	Jerusalem (36955)
Kamel (36295)	Faycal (22051)

## AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :	Departures :
7.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi	6.10 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
7.55 Cairo (EA)	6.50 Agaba
8.20 Dubai (ALITALIA)	8.00 Tref, Jeddah (SDI)
8.20 Kuwait	8.45 Cairo (EA)
8.25 Muscat, Doha	9.05 Rome (ALITALIA)
8.30 Aqaba	9.30 Damascus, Aleppo
8.45 Karachi, Dubai	10.30 Cairo
8.50 Tehran	10.45 Bucharest (TAROM)
11.35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)	11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
15.00 Aleppo, Damascus	11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
17.15 Cairo	12.00 London
17.30 Frankfurt	12.30 Paris
19.50 London (BA)	13.20 Jeddah (SDI)
	18.45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Fire headquarters	22090
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777

## Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Amman Municipal Library	36111

## BBC RADIO

1315 Business and Industry	1330 Scrape, Bang and Blow
1400 News	1409 Book Choice
1430 Terry Wogan's LP Show-case	1500 Radio Newsreel
1515 Saturday Special	1600 News; Commentary
1615 Saturday Special	1700 News Summary
1702 Saturday Special	1745 Sports Round-up
1800 News	1815 Radio Newsreel
1830 Theatre of the Air	1930 Classical Guitar
2000 News; Commentary	2015 International Press
2030 I Hear Music	2100 Business and Industry
2115 Opera Review	2140 Books and Writers
2200 News	2209 Music Now
2240 The Week in Wales	2245 Sports Round-up
2300 World News; Commentary	

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	9.00 Reportage
6.00 Quran	10.15 At your request
6.05 Cartoons	Channel 6
6.30 On we go	7.30 News in Hebrew
7.00 Young Dr. Kildare	7.45 Varieties
8.00 News in Arabic	8.30 Dad's army
Channel 3	9.10 Variety show
7.30 Survival	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Hamlet (special of the month)

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## Carter hopes to drop the principle of power politics from diplomacy

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Agencies). — Mr. Jimmy Carter's foreign policy will operate on the principle of "world order" instead of power politics, according to an interview with the president-elect published today by Time Magazine.

"World order means to me to try to establish peace," Mr. Carter told the weekly in an interview given before his Nov. 2 victory and printed in a special election issue.

The Democratic Party leader criticized Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, saying he had tended to divide the world between the two super-powers and obliged other nations to line up with one or the other.

"I think that that is a permanently divisive attitude to take in world affairs," Mr. Carter said. "What I'll do is try to get away from that position and deal with nations on an individual basis as far as what is best for their own people."

He said that rather than "force them to choose between us and the Soviet Union," he would hope to "let them choose our country because our system works best and because their trade with us and their open feeling for us would be in their best interest."

Asked about his action plans for specific areas of the world, Mr. Carter declined to go into detail.

In general, he said, "I hope to establish, as best I can, a position where our country is the leader of the world, based not on military might or economic pressure or political persuasion, but on the fact that we are right and decent."

He said he would treat developing countries on a case-by-case basis rather than as a bloc, adding that this principle would be applied not only in Africa but also in such areas as Latin America and Eastern Europe.

On one specific point, Mr. Carter said: "I strongly favour majority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa. I plan to let that be known to the world."

He planned to establish early personal contact with leaders of the world's main countries, naming among them the Soviet Union, China, the principal nations of Europe, Canada and Mexico.

He promised that during his administration American diplomats would be named strictly on their merits and not as a payoff for political services rendered.

Mr. Carter repeated his intention of giving Congress a role in formulating foreign policy. He said Mr. Kissinger had consulted congress only when he found it politically convenient to do so.

On the domestic front, the president-elect said he would give priority to winning support from both business and labour for a voluntary brake on price and pay increases. High priority would also be assigned to creating more jobs, reviving the building trade and helping the aged.

With regard to forming his cabinet, he confirmed that he had drawn up a list of 75 possible names, including some governors, mayors, congressmen and outstanding figures in various fields of activity. Without committing him-

self, he indicated he might ask some Republicans to join his team.

In a related development, Secretary of State Kissinger said last night it would be a mistake for any nation to test America's resolve in the transition period leading to the inauguration of Mr. Carter as president.

In a telegram to all U.S. embassies and consulates, Dr. Kissinger said the Ford administration intended to support America's allies and resist U.S. adversaries in the final 11 weeks of its existence.

The message, which was Dr. Kissinger's first formal statement since the defeat of President Ford in Tuesday's election, said:

"No nation need feel any concern that we might fail to meet our commitments. No nation should mistakenly believe that this is a time to test America's resolve."

It said: "All foreign governments should be aware that this administration will, in the time remaining to it, continue to support America's friends and resist its adversaries."

The secretary requested U.S. diplomats not to speculate to foreign governments on the policies that Mr. Carter might pursue after he assumes office next Jan. 20.

The broad outlines of Mr. Carter's foreign policies are not expected to differ much from those of President Ford.

But in his telegram, Dr. Kissinger said: "I request everyone to remember that it would be a disservice to him (Mr. Carter) and to the United States to speculate to foreign governments about the policies of the new administration."

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said Dr. Kissinger had not yet briefed Mr. Carter on U.S. foreign policy, and he indicated that the department was waiting for the president-elect to approach it.

Mr. Ford's defeat means that Dr. Kissinger must also leave office next Jan. 20 in probably the biggest single change on the U.S. foreign policy scene.

The telegram disclosed that Dr. Kissinger had appointed Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Under-Secretary for Management, to coordinate the transition of power.



**SILVER MASTERPIECES** — Model-maker Anthony Holt adjusts one of his hallmarked Sterling silver masterpieces — a model so detailed that even the oil-burning headlamp is complete in every feature. This is a model of an American 4-4-0 wood-burning locomotive of the type used on major railways in the United States between 1860 and 1880. Of sheet and rod construction, the model has full suspension, all driving controls and working valve gear on the engine. There are fully sprung trucks on the tender and all wheel spokes have been fretted out.

## Herzog slams Arab aims at U.N.; Dayan suggests meeting with PLO

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (R). — Eleven verses of the Book of Genesis were circulated yesterday afternoon in a U.N. document, at the request of the Israeli delegation, in a bid to show that a holy place in the town of Hebron was allegedly purchased by the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham nearly 4,000 years ago.

Israeli U.N. representative Chaim Herzog, in a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, added: "Although of great historical moment and certainly of pe-

tinence to the present day, this transaction was not, of course, registered with the Secretariat in accordance with article 102, paragraph 1 (of the U.N. charter), since it was not in the nature of an international agreement and, in addition, it was concluded somewhat prior to the coming into force of the charter."

Hebron, on the Israeli-occupied West Bank was the scene of recent clashes at a shrine holy to both Jews and Moslems and is the focus of a current Security Council debate.

Ambassador Herzog, whose late father was a chief rabbi of Palestine and, later, Israel, claimed a recent letter about Hebron which the Islamic states sent to Mr. Waldheim completely ignored the town's Jewish religious and historical associations.

Quoting verses from Chapter 23 of the biblical book of Genesis, he said: "I should like to draw attention to the fact that the plot of land, containing the Tomb of the Patriarchs and held holy by Jews throughout the ages as the 'Cave of Machpelah', was purchased by the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham almost 4,000 years ago."

The verses (2-4 and 13-20) record that Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah for 400 shekels of silver as a burial place for his wife, Sarah.

Mr. Herzog requested circulation of his letter as an official document of both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Later, Mr. Herzog told a meeting of the Security Council that the current debate, requested by

Egypt to discuss the "dangerous and explosive situation in the occupied Arab territories," was a result of what he called the "inter-racial inter-Arab struggle for position."

He charged that the 15-nation body, meeting for the second time since the debate opened on Monday, had been turned into a "vehicle for a game of one-upmanship by one Arab state over another."

As long as the Arab states refused to talk to Israel, it meant that they did not recognise its right to exist and Israel would not be disposed to accommodate them, he said.

In a related development, former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan has urged the Israeli government to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and help the Palestinians achieve a national home within Jordan.

In a television interview, Mr. Dayan said the only way to reach a political settlement was "by meeting and speaking with your enemy."

He added: "I therefore believe that it is worth meeting Mr. (Yasser) Arafat (the PLO leader), to talk to him about solving the problem of the Palestinians within Syria and Jordan, to enable the Palestinians to reach their national expression within Jordan."

Israel officially refuses to meet the PLO, which it regards as a "terrorist organisation."

But some doves within the majority Labour Party have said that Israel should be prepared to meet with PLO leaders if the PLO announced its official recognition of Israel.

## News focus

## Israeli officials expect U.S. stand on M.E. to remain essentially the same

By John Chadwick

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (R). — Israeli expects that the arrival of the Carter administration will mean the end of step-by-step diplomacy in the Middle East as developed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"Even the present administration was talking of ending this kind of diplomacy and moving towards the search for an overall settlement," an official source said. Under President Jimmy Carter, the Kissinger method would finally be abandoned, he said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a radio interview that he believed the Carter administration would adopt the same "bipartisan" policy towards Israel and the Arab states as the outgoing President Ford.

But in referring to Dr. Kissinger already in terms of history — Mr. Rabin said Israelis might one day remember the Kissinger days "with nostalgia" — the prime minister indicated that he expected a new style if not new aims of Middle East diplomacy from the White House.

Official sources said today: "We do not foresee any change in the basic American direction in the Middle East — to keep Israel strong, make friends with the Arabs and keep out Russian influence."

"We think these are reasonable

goals right now. As far as Israel is concerned, we have no reason to start suggesting anything new."

Officials were at pains to downplay suggestions made in some quarters here that Israel was smugly expecting at least a six-month "reprieve" from serious peace efforts as the Ford administration ran out its term and Mr. Carter settled in.

They said that in any case, during the two-month interim before the new president took over, Israel would be fully occupied in a war of words which it expected to come up at the United Nations.

After the reconciliation between Egypt and Syria and the conclusion of a ceasefire in Lebanon, however tenuous it might turn out to be, a psychological offensive was now expected against Israel at the United Nations, they said.

The renewal of the U.N. peace-keeping mandate on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria at the end of November could provide new pressures, although there had been no sign of this so far, they said. The Arabs were also expected to raise other subjects including the situation in the occupied territories and possibly Israel's relations with South Africa.

"There is expected to be an Arab drive in the U.N., probably more intensive than ever before in the General Assembly, which has been relatively quiet up to now," the sources said.

"They may try to cover up their frustrations over Lebanon through diplomatic efforts against Israel at the U.N."

But Israel is not likely to boycott any of the U.N. proceedings, as it has done before. Ambassador Chaim Herzog will vigorously defend Israeli positions — but will not refer to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or its representatives by name, the sources indicated.

Nor does Israel expect the new American administration to change its stance on the PLO.

So far, the United States has gone along with the Israeli government in refusing to recognise the PLO or its leaders so long as

it refuses to recognise Israel.

The sources said Israel still saw no possibility at the moment of resuming the Middle East peace conference at Geneva — which met only briefly at the end of 1973. "We still insist on participation by the original member delegates, excluding the PLO," officials said. This was still also the U.S. position, they pointed out.

Reaction here so far to Mr. Carter's victory has been generally favourable. Apart from traditional Jewish links with the Democratic Party in the United States, Israelis have been encouraged by statements made by the president-elect in his campaign speeches.

Especially sweet music to Israelis was his apparently categorical promise that if the Arab states were to try "economic blackmail" he would impose counter-measures by the United States. The recorded statement was relayed on Israel Radio following his victory.

Former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan — no particular fan of Kissinger-style diplomacy, which induced Israel to vacate considerable areas of western Sinai — promises by Egypt not to rock the boat — said he welcomed Mr. Carter's victory and his warnings to the Arabs not to try another oil embargo.

The leftwing Health Minister, Mr. Victor Shemtov, said he expected new American peace initiatives to start in March or April. "Whoever thinks the status quo will be maintained is mistaken," he said.

The Jerusalem Post today expected "an essential continuity" in these peace efforts.

"It would be as foolhardy however to expect a Carter administration to support Israel diplomatically, militarily and economically with no strings attached as it would be wrong to fear that it might go back on promises made by President Ford."

The best way of safeguarding Israel's interests would inevitably be judged by Americans in terms of the U.S. national interest, the paper said.

## S. Africa expects Transkei recognition to come slowly

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (AFP). — Once the Transkei had shown how independent it was, it would gradually become recognised by countries around the world, South African Information Minister Connie Mulder said here today.

He told a press conference on his return from a visit to Britain and West Germany that he did not expect any change of attitude yet from the Common Market countries, the Organisation of African Unity or other members of the United Nations, but added:

"I have found people realising that Transkei has a right to independence if the facts of the position are given to them as they are, and that Transkei is being discriminated against. I will not be surprised if in time to come certain countries may reconsider their position," he said.

Transkei became independent on Oct. 26, the first of South Africa's nine Bantustans (black

"homelands") to do so. Only South Africa has recognised it. Meanwhile, in Umtata, capital of Transkei, Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima confirmed today that the Transkei government had no intention of nationalising white-owned properties.

He gave this assurance to the Mayor of Umtata, Mr. Errol Spring, earlier this week.

He said Transkei's white population of 10,000 had been alarmed by a recent press statement from the new government that white-owned properties might be nationalised.

Mr. Spring commented afterwards: "The prime minister told me, however, that though white properties would not be nationalised, whites may not acquire more land in this country."

Chief Matanzima added that for administrative reasons white schools would remain under the administration of South Africa's Cape Province, while black schools would all become multiracial.

## Ex-President Ford will have few worries about paying the bills

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AFP). — Mr. Gerald Ford will have no need for unemployment insurance when he moves out of the White House next January.

As a former president of the United States, he will be eligible for an annual pension of \$ 63,000. He will also be entitled to over \$ 30,000 a year from contributions made to the Congressional Retirement Fund during his quarter of a century as a member of the House of Representatives.

The outgoing president also receives (as does his successor) an allocation to cover "transition expenses". In addition, he rates free federal office space, an allowance for staff expenses and Secret Service protection for the rest of his life.

## Nature may become energy source for future farms

AMES, IOWA, (CSM). — In the relatively near future — perhaps as little as 10 years from now — according to some estimates — power-hungry U.S. agriculture may draw much of its energy from on-farm sources.

Solar collectors, wind generators, methane digesters and the like may become as common to the farm scene as are the tractor and the barn today. Researchers, in fact, consider total self-sufficiency a distant but attainable goal for U.S. farms.

How rapidly these energy systems are accepted will depend on the cost and availability of conventional fuels. Natural gas already is in short supply and rising rapidly in price, which suggests it is just a matter of time before economics begin to favour the "natural" systems.

Dr. Richard Smith of Iowa State University sees 10 years as a realistic time frame in which to develop many alternate-energy systems to the stage where farmers will use them. Dr. Smith heads

a study into ways in which a Midwest farm could become self-sufficient in energy.

Currently, the study is working on methane gas production from manure and using it to heat homes and barns, and for cooking, grain drying and possibly running machines.

Dr. Robert Fehr, an assistant on the project has been operating a 100-gallon digester for the past 18 months. He describes his findings as "sketchy as yet."

Methane's chief drawback, he says, is that it is difficult to liquefy. But it is a good direct heat source and could be used to fire home furnaces and gas ranges.

A digester to handle the manure from 300 head of cattle is being designed. The study is also working on the effect methane will have on farm income.

Experiments with solar heat at agricultural stations around the country are principally concerned with raising air temperatures to help dry grain and hay. But Ohio State University is working with a

solar pond which gathers heat for homes and other farm buildings.

The 160,000-gallon pond is mostly filled with salt water and covered by a black plastic liner. On top of this are two feet of fresh water that acts as an insulator. Heat from the sun's rays is absorbed by the black plastic and stored in the salt water. In turn, heating coils gather this heat and transfer it to the buildings when needed.

At South Dakota State University, engineers assembled a low-cost, sandwich-type solar heater in which a two-inch air space was the "filling" between black aluminum roofing panels on top and plywood panels below.

Air which readily heats up 10 to 15 degrees F. during the haying season is drawn out of the "sandwich" by a fan and pushed through a duct to the hay stacks.

At Ames, Iowa, similar "made-on-the-farm" solar collectors were found to cut electricity consumption by up to 50 per cent in the drying of grain. Iowa State engi-

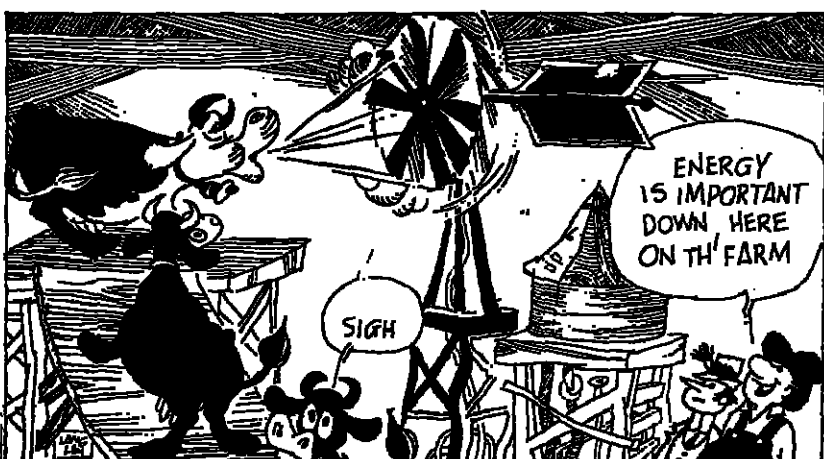
neers Mr. Gerry Klein and Mr. Glen Krasler calculated savings in electricity at 2 cents a bushel on the 3,500 bushels they worked with last fall.

Meanwhile the windmill, once common on the prairies and still much in use on Pennsylvania Dutch farms, is also being looked at anew. Some wind-generation units are on the market, but Mr. Leo Solderholm of the USDA's Agricultural Research Station at Ames, Iowa, believes their general acceptance on farms is still some way down the road.

You can generate electricity with them, he says, "but not on an economic basis."

Perhaps the return to the windmill for irrigation is closer at hand. Many farmers who burn natural gas — the raw material for the nitrogen fertilizer so important to their crops — to run the pumps, see this as a wasteful and increasingly expensive practice. Wind-powered irrigation therefore has its special appeal.

According to Wesley F. Buch-



ele, professor of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University: "For every year we burn natural gas as a fuel, we lose 16 years supply of gas as a raw material."

Dr. Buchele sees crop residues as a useful alternate fuel. He contends that Iowa grows all the energy it needs in cornstalks. On a wider scale, crop residues — three tons per acre in the corn belt, two tons nationwide — "would meet about 20 per cent of the nation's energy needs."

"There is enough energy in 15 pounds of cornstalks to equal one gallon of propane," says Dr. Buchele, whose calculations give stalks the competitive edge over coal for electric generation in Kansas. Coal with its high transportation costs, runs at about \$ 1 per 1,000 Btus of heat; cornstalks about 65 cents per 1,000 Btus.

Recently, in a trial at Ames, 100 tons of cornstalks were put through the generating plant and "they burned very satisfactorily," says Dr. Lucille.





More as Jo and Nyrée Dawn Porter as Irene in a scene from most famous of all television dramas, "The Forsyte Saga".

By Richard Last  
LONDON, (LPS). — A look at the different methods of organising and financing television services seems to reveal almost as many systems as there are sovereign states. In the United States, except for the small public services network, all networks are run by private commercial corporations and financed from advertising.

At the other extreme come the many state run television organisations, notably in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and elsewhere. In mainland Europe it is normal to find television systems financed jointly from public (licence) funds and advertising and organised in a variety of ways aimed at splitting control. Britain's system, like radio broadcasting, was once the monopoly of the BBC, established as a public service corporation in 1927. Since 1955 it has faced competition from the commercial Independent Television (ITV) network, which is organised on a regional basis into 16 programme companies contracted to supply programmes to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

#### Totally Independent

Many Britons, and a good many outside observers, consider that this dual system has resulted in the production of some of the world's best television. Certainly it seems to have avoided the blatant audience wooing excesses of some commercial systems while correcting the tendency of which the old BBC monopoly was sometimes accused — "preaching down" to the audience in elitist terms.

Contrary to popular belief outside Britain, where the BBC is often regarded as the "state" broadcasting organisation, both networks are totally independent of the government, except to the extent that their respective chairmen and governing bodies are appointed by the government. Day to day running of both organisations is entirely in the hands of professionals, while tussles over points of principle between the governing boards and governments of the day demolish any notion that British broadcasting is in any sense a servant of the state.

Both are strictly enjoined (ITV by statute, the BBC by precedent) to observe absolute political neutrality. No politician can ever buy screen time to further his electoral chances; appearances are rationed and strictly determined by a joint committee of politicians and broadcasters.

At a time of worldwide economic recession the technical descendants of Baird are doing exceptionally well. By the end of the current financial year BBC television will have sold programmes to overseas buyers worth some £ 6 million; with more than £ 5 million from ITV sales in the same period, this means that Britain is about to overtake the United States as the major exporter of television.

In this second and last part on the rapid rise of television since its invention 50 years ago by an obscure electrical engineer, John Logie Baird, we examine the ethical side of today's media: do we get better service through private or state control, how much television should be rammed down our poor unsuspecting throats and should it be a hyper-intellectual exercise for the elite or a violence/sex-soaked stimulus for the masses?

#### Modern Folklore

Altogether the BBC has an incredible 5000 programme titles in circulation all over the world, and reckons to add to them at the rate of 7000 programme hours annually. Major successes like "The Forsyte Saga", "The Six Wives of Henry VIII" and "The Onedin Line" have become familiar to audiences in almost every television country in the world.

From the ITV stable, Thames Television's "The World At War" has penetrated even to Albania, while the characters of Granada's seemingly indestructible "Coronation Street" have become part of the modern folklore of Scandinavia, Canada and Australia.

British viewers have had two television channels since 1955 and three since 1964, when BBC 2 was introduced. A fourth channel on the UHF band has been technically feasible for some time and two further channels will be theoretically available when the present 405 line VHF duplication ceases. When and whether they arrive depends on finance and on the outcome of the deliberations

of the Annan Committee, which is enquiring into broadcasting, and is due to report before the end of 1977.

Some people, however, believe that more television inevitably means worse television. A leading technical expert at a conference last year observed that the most meaningful kind of "choice" in most homes would be provided by a second television set, rather than more channels.

Vast quantities of words have already been spilled, and millions more will be written, about the impact of television on society. For some the small screen has become a kind of whipping boy, held responsible for many of our ills. Some commentators are convinced that it has contributed greatly to the spread of violence. Others take the view that the flow of images produces its own system of immunisation.

#### Monster Or Art Form?

What is incontrovertible is the extent to which watching television has become a major occupation in virtually all developed countries. In Britain the average person is reckoned to watch television for between four and five hours daily in winter though rather less in summer. In the United States the figure is put at between six and seven hours.

In the end television is no more a monster than it is an art form or a substitute for living. It is simply, in the most literal sense, a medium, a hole in the wall through which can be poured virtually any message or influence for good or ill, according to the capacity and intention of the sender.

Man must and will learn to live with it on a reasoned basis, as he must with the motor car and atomic power and the city. It is certain that — in any foreseeable future — he is not going to be asked to do without it.



## Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

SATURDAY, NOV. 6

**Your birthday today:** Your year ahead is an adventure into abrupt changes, enlightenment, confrontation with unforeseen situations and heavy competition. Concentration on the here and now becomes a virtue and enables successful on-the-spot decisions or deals. Relationships include frequent temporary crises. Today's natives are eager trouble-shooters, bargainers and organizers. Those born this year are restless by nature, have unusual aptitudes for modern technology. Special education must begin early if they are to gain full use of their potential.

**Aries (March 21-April 19):** Money takes priority in current action as many negotiations come to natural stopping points. If you're free this weekend, catch up on personal records.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20):** Proceed with outlined decisions as promised despite rivalry and some opposition from your crowd. Any gamble or games of chance go into unexpected excesses.

**Gemini (May 21-June 20):** You have extra work to cover gaps left by faulty figuring or others' last-minute changes. Your share in group or family ventures is a matter of arbitration.

**Cancer (June 21-July 22):** Intuition comes along with a strong creative urge. You'll find yourself the center of attention in any case. Stopping short of overdoing is the main problem.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22):** Resolve that you will succeed! There's plenty underway and more coming in

from those who haven't previously contributed. Keep a sense of humor, share the responsibility and the credit.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22):** Try to get away and to spend the weekend in unfamiliar places. If not, enjoy sightseeing in your own locale. Little of this can be shared or explained.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22):** Errors in budgeting show up as momentary conditions require extra expense. Pay for purchases in full, on the spot. Decisions turn out to be final.

**Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21):** See the best in your partner or, for that matter, anyone you deal with face to face. State things simply and realize that what you do brings lasting changes.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21):** Inspiration, yes; channels for expressing it, not yet. There's work to do first. Govern your impulse enough to select your targets and optimum timing.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19):** Today brings challenge. Your skills and motivation make the difference. Long-standing plans must be revised at the last hour. Have your reserves ready.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18):** Even negative influences can be translated to virtues. Present yourself proudly wherever you are and whatever you do. Be willing to give the work a try.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20):** As far as you're concerned, a high point arrives. Efforts are near maximum, but the outcome unclear. Friends tell mixed stories. Follow your intuition.

#### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND  
Lewis

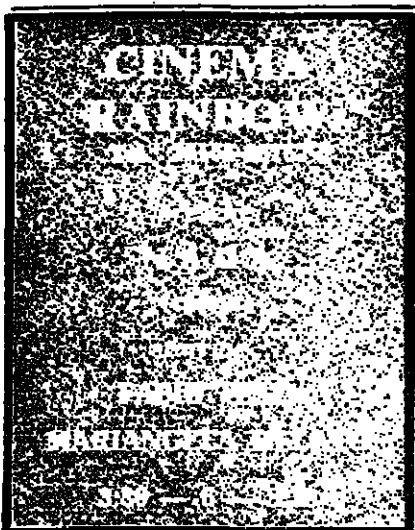
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#### TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

**SATURDAY'S VARIETY SHOW**  
**JAMES LAST STARRADE**  
A one hour colour musical show starring James Last and his orchestra

#### SPECIAL OF THE MONTH

**HAMLET**  
Cast: Richard Chamberlain  
A two-hour television adaptation of Shakespeare's classical work.



**OUT AND ABOUT**

**La Terrasse**  
Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 —  
Open lunch and dinner.  
Dramatic view of Amman.  
French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

**POUROZ**  
Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Tel. 42830  
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner.  
Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.  
Take-away service

**CHINESE**  
First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

**THE DIPLOMAT**  
First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

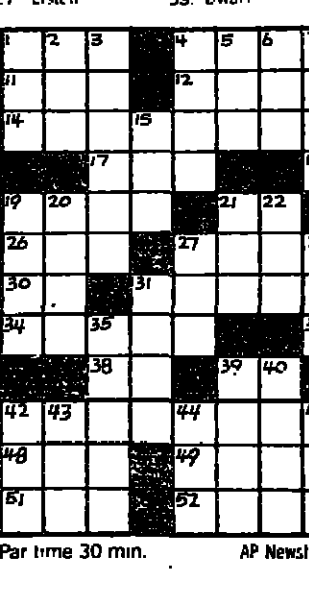
#### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1. Little boy  
4. Disappointment  
8. Backwater  
11. Chemical salt  
12. Shout  
13. By way of  
14. Falsity  
17. Rumen  
18. Pigeon  
19. Wagon  
21. That man  
23. Engage, as gears  
26. Some  
27. Listen

**DOWN**  
5. Droop  
6. Blade  
7. Small bird  
8. Doubletree  
9. Crib  
10. Racket  
15. Routine  
16. Total  
19. Public vehicles  
20. Dilseed  
21. Acquires  
22. Velch  
24. Several  
25. Fag end  
27. By what means  
28. Monetary unit of Laos  
31. Emeralds and pearls  
32. Division  
35. Animal farm  
37. Guileless  
39. Verdi heroine  
40. News paragraph  
42. Vehicle  
43. Danish money  
44. Game  
45. Manipulate  
46. Flattery  
47. Ship-shaped clock

**STAMP OPERA**  
SCORIA DINER  
TOWELS ANITA  
APE ETAGAR  
BARK ESSMIA  
EEL EXALT  
DAMAN AWAL  
EVA DUNETARA  
FENS SIFNUT  
ENTER MARINE  
AGAPE ARISEN  
TESTA LOGES

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**  
DOWN  
1. Character  
2. Cuckoo  
3. Discern  
4. Reared



Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 11-647 Ship-shaped clock

#### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976 The Chicago Tribune

**Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠J872 ♠954 ♣AK106 ♣93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
Pass Pass 1 INT  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠4 ♠AKJ3 ♣Q1087 ♣A62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
? ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠10952 ♠A10 ♠A8 ♠AJ1093  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 Pass 2 Pass  
2 Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠J10972 ♠KQ ♠AQ1093 ♣5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 ♣ Double. Rdbble.  
2 ♣ ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠AQ7 ♠K6 ♠AKJ1087 ♣7

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 1 ♣  
? ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠AQ76 ♠K92 ♠A8 ♠KQ65  
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

**Q.7—As South, dealer and vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠K95 ♠KJ82 ♠AQ6 ♠AK8  
What is your opening bid?

**Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠104 ♠Q96 ♠QJ83 ♠KJ98  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 Pass 3 Pass  
3NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

#### Answers tomorrow

(Tired of waiting for the interminable rubber to end so that you can cut in? Charles Goren's "Four-Deal Bridge" expert guide and scorepad will introduce you to the exciting, fast-action game played in the country's great bridge clubs. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Four-Deal," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWS PAPERBOOKS.)

#### JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NIGGO**

**JARAH**

**DRAPEA**

**MILTEY**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: LYING PEACE BALLET NEARBY  
Answers: Fat! Get lean — could become this — "ELEGANT"



هكذا من الاصل